

Poetry.

THE VOICES AT THE THRONE.

BY T. WILSON.

A little child,  
A little meek-faced, quiet village child,  
Sat singing, by her cottage door at eve,  
A sweet, sweet, Sabbath song—No human ear  
Caught the faint melody—no human eye  
Beheld the upturned aspect, or the smile  
That wreathed her innocent lips the while they  
breathed.  
The oft repeated burden of the hymn,  
"Praise God! praise God!"  
A Seraph by the Throne  
In the full glory shone. With eagle hand,  
He wrote the golden harpings, till a flood  
Of harmony on the celestial air  
Well forth, unceasing. Then with a great  
voice  
He sang the "Holy, Holy, evermore,  
Lord God Almighty!" and the eternal courts  
Thrilled with the rapture, and the hierarchies,  
Angel, and rapt angel, throbbed and burned  
With vehement adoration: Higher yet  
Rose the majestic anthem, without pause,  
Higher, with rich magnificence of sound.  
To its full strength: and still the infinite heavens  
Rang with the "Holy, Holy, evermore!"  
Till, trembling from excess of awe and love,  
Each seraphit spirit sank before the Throne,  
With a mute, mute sigh. But, even then,  
While the ecstatic song was at its height,  
Stole in an alien voice—a voice that seemed  
To float—downward from some world afar—  
A deep, a child-like voice, faint, but sweet!  
That blended with the seraph's rushing strain,  
Even as a fountain's music with the roll  
Of the rev'ry thunder. Loving smiles  
Lit up the beauty of each angel's face.  
At that new utterance. Smiles of joy that grew  
More joyous yet, as ever and anon  
Was heard the simple burden of the hymn  
"Praise God! praise God!" And when the  
seraph's song  
Had reached its close, and o'er the golden lyre  
Silence hung brooding—when the eternal courts  
Rang but with echoes of his chant sublime,  
Still, through the abyssal space, that wandering  
voice  
Came floating upward from its world afar,  
Still murmured sweet on the celestial air.  
"Praise God! praise God!"

Illustrations.

A CHEERFUL HEART.

I once heard a young lady say to an individual, "Your countenance to me is like the shining of the sun, for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance was one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their time if shut up in a dungeon. Every thing is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious that what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present, for the fear of the evil that is to come. This is not religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful, and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves.

The industrious bee does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, and buzzes on, selecting the honey here he can find it, and passes quietly by the places where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We travel often in a hard uneven road, but with a cheerful spirit, and a heart to praise God for his mercies, we may walk therein with great comfort and reach the end of our journey in peace.

"Give me a calm and thankful heart,  
From every murmur free;  
The blessings of thy grace impart,  
And make me live to thee."

There can be few separations more painful than that which sisters, who have lived together from infancy, are called upon to endure when new ties divide them, and call for the exercise of other duties. Even to the woman who leaves the happy home of her childhood, from the free and unrestrained impulse of a new and engrossing feeling, there will be moments of solitude and thoughtfulness when the heart fondly returns to that loved spot, our first home, endeared by a thousand associations of affection, and he who loves his wife with the most fervor, will feel more securely the strength of her attachment to himself in proportion as he discovers in that heart the warmth of mutual affection, which cannot part from a parent and a sister without regret, and who cannot recall, even in that society which she has preferred to every other, the memory of their tenderness without grateful tears.

**Simplicity of Diet.**—It was an observation of Dr. Hunter, that most people lived above par, and this circumstance rendered the generality of diseases and accidents more difficult of cure. A celebrated physician inquiring of a person, who was remarkable for the health he enjoyed at an advanced period of his life, what regimen he followed, was answered, "I make one meal a day." "Keep your secret—if you publish it to the world you will utterly ruin the practice of medicine."

**Domestic Economy.**—"Men talk in raptures," says Witherspoon, "of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness, and a hundred other shining qualities; but after seven years union not one of them is to be compared to good family management, which is seen at every meal and bed, at every hour in the husband's life."

VENTILATION.

The custom, too prevalent in cities, of living in close, badly ventilated apartments, is a fearful source of disease and death. Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, estimates that ten cubic feet of air are required by each individual per minute. This would make it necessary to change the air of a sleeping room, ten feet square, and ten feet high, or containing one thousand cubic feet, once every hour and forty minutes, in order to breathe wholesome air. And yet how often is it that two persons, instead of one, are shut up to a whole night in such a room! As a general remark, churches, theatres, public houses of all kinds, and steamboat cabins, are badly ventilated. How often are felt the unpleasant effects of vitiated air in such places! Rooms should always be so constructed as to admit through them a free passage of air, or they are unfit to be occupied.

Entirely too much is said, we think, about the bad effects of night air, sleeping with windows open, etc. There is no night air so bad as that of a close room. We think the rule should be, always to have plenty of fresh air at night and day; but rooms should be so constructed as to admit of this without danger. One should not sit or lie in a draught of air anywhere. Rooms should be so constructed as to admit an abundance of air without exposing one's person to currents. Shutting one's self up in a tight room to avoid night air, is only flying from an imaginary evil to a real one. Currents of air, when the body is somewhat heated, should be avoided not less by day than by night. The rule we believe should be, to have always fresh air, avoiding the exposure of the body to currents.

A SCHOOL ANECDOTE.

One of the most amusing school anecdotes that we have heard recently, (says the Boston Bee,) occurred a few days ago, at the School in Roxbury. A lad, whom we will call Peter, for the sake of a name, playing truant from that school, and, wishing an excuse the next day, altered over an old note, which had been used for the same purpose on a former occasion, by expunging the old date and substituting the present. The master immediately detected the trick, and in the presence of the school impressed upon him the dangerous character of such frauds. He then told Peter he would leave him in the aisle for half an hour to reflect upon it, and be his own judge as to the punishment due the offence. The half hour having elapsed, the whole school was called to the "third position"—the attitude of attention; and the teacher said—

"Now, sir, yourself are judge in this case; what is your decision?"

Peter hesitated a little; then, hanging his head, pronounced in a whining voice, the following impartial verdict—

"Why, as it's the first time, I think you'd better let the poor fellow go!"

TALKING TO A SHADOW.

An incident occurred on board the new steamer Governor, the other evening, which caused a deal of mirth among the bystanders. At the back of the mahogany table on which the way-bill is deposited, in the cabin, is a very large mirror. An old gentleman, who wanted a passage, stepped up to this table, and in the dim light, seeing his reflection in the glass, fancied it was some one of the officers attached to the boat and said—

"Spare berth, sir?"

No answer being returned, he again put the question, in a louder voice:

"Spare berth for me, sir?" at the same time putting up his hand to his ear, in order to catch the reply. Seeing the reflection do the same, he evidently imagined that the supposed personage had pleaded deafness.

"Well," said he, "speak louder—so am I hard of hearing!"

Here the hoisterous burst of mirth from a coterie of passengers who gathered near, around the stove, discovered to him his mistake, when, exclaiming—

"Thunder what a suck!" he joined in the laugh as uproariously as any of them.

—Port. Bul.

A printer, whose industry was not the most prominent virtue he possessed, turned physician. He was asked the reason of it. "In printing," answered he, "all the faults are exposed to the eye, but in physic they are buried with the patient, and one gets off more easily."

An eastern paper says:—The greatest case of love is that of a youth in Kentucky, who got into a hollow tree, where he lived a whole week, peeping through a knot-hole at his lady-love, as she sat sewing bearskin petticoats at her window.

A man "down East," owed more money than he could pay, and to prevent himself from being driven to death, gave out that he had the small pox, and thus kept off his tormentors.

A gentleman who has occasion to walk with two ladies and one umbrella, should always go in the middle—that secures a dry coat to yourself, and is showing no partiality to either of the ladies.

The Eloquence of Motion.

—WILLIAM C. PRESTON.—Every one has read of the action, action, action of Demosthenes, and of what a variety of emotions and passions Roscius could express by mere gesture: let it not be supposed, however, that such perfections of art belong to the ancients only. The following anecdote of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, is illustrative of our remark:

Some years ago, among a thousand of others, we were listening to one of his splendid harangues from the stump. Beside us was one, as deaf as a post, in breathless attention, catching apparently every word that fell from the orator's lips.

Now the tears of delight would roll down his cheeks, and now, in an ungovernable ecstasy, he would shout out applause, which might have been mistaken for the noise of a small thunder storm.

At length Preston launched out one of those passages of massive declamation which those who have heard him, know him to be so capable of uttering. In magnificent splendor, it was what Byron has described the mountain-storms of Jura. Our deaf friend could contain himself no longer; but bawling into our ear, as if he would blow it open with a tempest.

"Who's that a speaking?" cried he.

"William C. Preston," replied we—as loud as our lungs would let us.

"Who?" inquired he, still louder than before.

"William C. Preston, of South Carolina," replied we, almost splitting our throat in the effort.

"Well! well!" returned he—"I can't hear a darn word, he or you are saying, but great Jericho, don't he do the motions splendid?"—South Carolinian.

The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion gives us a rare instance where rum drinking was the cause of saving a life.

Several years ago, a Greek was tried in Hancock county, Miss., for the murder of another Greek. During the progress of the trial, the Sheriff got so drunk that the Judge ordered him into custody, and so found himself without an officer. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and his honor was in a predicament. There was no Sheriff, and he doubted his power to appoint one *pro tem.*—and to save embarrassment a new trial was granted. The prisoner remained in jail two years, and being put on trial again at the recent term of Court, has been acquitted. The Clarion says he is probably innocent of the murder, but would assuredly have been hung years ago, if the sheriff had kept sober.

We do not quote it, however, as a precedent, that sheriffs should get drunk on principles of benevolence.

**Degrees of Comparison.**—If Prince Albert were drunk, he would be called elated; if Lord Trimtram were drunk, he would be called elevated; if Mr. Plum, the rich merchant, were drunk, he would be called incubated; if a respectable tradesman be drunk, he would be intoxicated; but if a working-man be in liquor, it would be said that the nasty beast was as drunk as a pig.

An editor of an exchange willfully perpetrates the following outrageous and abominable rhyme:

"Hail beauteous maid of grace divine,  
Why do you wear a bump behind?"

The audacious scamp! He ought to be choked to death with a lady's bustle!

**April Jokes.**—A very significant joke was played off in Philadelphia on the 1st of April. Somebody enjoyed the reputation of not being as kind to his wife as he had promised to be—and there accordingly appeared on Wednesday morning a placard on the corners of the streets, in staring capitals, as follows: "Any body who wants his wife whipped, send her to No. — street, giving the number and name of the street. We hope the medicine had the desired effect."

"I can't," has ruined many a man—has been the tomb of bright expectation and ardent hope. "Let I will try," be your motto in whatever you undertake, and, if you press onward, you will surely and surely accomplish your object, and come off victorious. Try, keep trying, if you would prosper in the world.

An exchange paper says, it is as hard to tell where moderate drinking ends, and drunkenness begins, as it is to tell when a pig ceases to be a pig and becomes a hog.

"Godly or not godly?" and a judge to a native of the Emerald Isle. "Just as yet honnorable." It's not for the likes of me to do to you honnor's worship," was the response.

There is nothing, except simplicity of intention, and purity of principle, that can stand the test of near approach and strict examination.

The sorrows of childhood are like the showers of May, short and sudden, soon giving place to sunshine, and yet most refreshing.

When love assumes the shape of tears, beware! Remember, the warmth of summer days that causes the shower.

INDIAN CORN IN ENGLAND.

The naturalization of this important article of food in England promises great benefits to both countries. The vigorous and practical mind of Cobbet, whose residence in this country informed him of the great advantages of maize as an article of food, was strenuously, but vainly, directed to its introduction into England. Our own statesmen have long regarded it as a consummation devoutly to be wished; and Mr. Webster, some three years since, anticipated from the exportation of maize to Europe, a large and lasting advantage. But all efforts have until recently failed. So powerful are fashion and the force of habit, that the English people refused to adopt, as an article of food, that which with the Americans fed their hogs, ignorant or forgetful of the fact that it is a favorite dish with the best fed people of the world. But famine is a powerful dispeller of prejudices, even with the daintiest appetites. Since the potato rot has discredited the Irish boast that—

"Ours is an excellent, dainty and lasting,  
No turnip nor other weak babe of the ground,"

Indian corn is discovered to be a marvelous proper food. The Queen and her adjunct breakfast on it—and it is fashionable; the Premier pronounces it "generous food,"—and the Commons no longer consider it "common and unclean." To this country and to England, this wonderful discovery—ludicrous as it may appear in American eyes—is an important fact, one likely to produce great results upon the agriculture and commerce of America and the happiness of England and Ireland. The conquest of empires, the change of dynasties, the gain or loss of an hundred battles are, in their permanent effects upon the interests of the human race, of less importance than the introduction to general use of a new, more productive and generous article of human sustenance. The conquest of Great Britain by Indian corn will be remembered when the slaughter on the Sulej is forgotten.—North American.

A DREADFUL SCENE.

The following description of one of the recent "great and glorious" battles in India gives a faint idea of the horrors that attend the trade of war:

As our men advanced, Englishmen and Hindoo side by side, the Sikhs appeared to redouble their fire, and to use the expression of an eye witness, "a storm of iron hail descended on our ranks." No force or fire, however, could repress their valor. They pushed forward with irresistible enthusiasm, and after the most tremendous efforts succeeded in their attempt. The cavalry entered the entrenchments in single file, through openings made for them by the sappers and miners, and in a short time the rout of the Sikhs became general.

As they had shown no mercy to numerous wounded men who had fallen into their hands, so no mercy was shown to them. They were driven in confusion toward the bridge and river, which having risen during the night, rendered their retreat almost impossible. The bridge of boats, densely thronged by the fugitives, broke down in several places, while our guns, incessantly playing on their closely wedged mass, produced the most fearful havoc. The scene presented by the face of the Sulej defies description—covered with horses and men, upon whom the most dreadful fire was kept up with grape and canister—it literally rained with blood.

Under these circumstances, we can by no means imagine the number of the slain to be over-estimated at twelve thousand. The battle had begun about six o'clock, and did not terminate till eleven. The combatants had met hand to hand. Our artillery and musketry had never for a moment ceased their fire. Our cavalry, charging impetuously through their ranks, had speared or sabred all who fell in their way. But the river was their greatest enemy, and when they flung themselves pell-mell into its waters, which were wholly unfordable, the arbitrary scattered death unsparingly among them, till there was not a man left visible within range.

**A Perishing Subsidy.**—A man named David Baker, 70 years of age, committed suicide a few days since near Trumansburg, Tompkins county, N. Y., by first cutting his throat, and hanging himself from a tree. Finding that the incision in his throat was killing him by too slow a process, he untwined a rope, and hanging one of the strands to the knot of a tree, he partially suspended himself. He, however, resting on the ground, and thus, the strand appears to have been broken, and as a final effort he took the two strands, and succeeded. He was a resident of Washington county, had some property, and bore a good character.

**Happy Country.**—It was lately stated in the Kentucky Senate that the counties of Letcher, Perry and Breathitt, had never required a resident physician, and had stated the only lawyer that had ventured to live there.

How to be riders case and freedom on the road, and leaves it open to every pleasing sensation.

NEW REVENUE BILL.

An Act to provide for the reduction of the Public Debt.

WHEREAS, justice and the support of the public credit require that provision be made for the reduction of the debt of this Commonwealth:

Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the County Commissioners of each and every County in this Commonwealth, are hereby authorized and required annually hereafter, at the usual period of making county rates and levies, to assess or cause to be assessed for the use of the Commonwealth, upon all stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs, and other vehicles, used for transporting passengers for hire, owned, used, or possessed within this Commonwealth, by any person or persons, or by any corporate body or bodies, and upon all annuities over two hundred dollars, except those granted by this Commonwealth or by the United States, and upon all property real or personal, [not taxed under existing laws] held, owned, used or invested by any person, company or corporation in trust for the use, benefit, or advantage of any other person, company or corporation, excepting always such property as shall be held in trust for religious purposes, three mills upon each and every dollar of the value thereof.

Section 2. The Commissioners of each and every County shall include in the precepts, they shall hereafter issue to the ward, district or township assessors, the several objects of taxation mentioned in the preceding section, and shall require said assessors to ascertain the amount, description and value thereof, and make return to them as is now required by law, and the taxes on said property shall be assessed, levied, and collected in the same manner and the same proceedings shall be had in relation thereto, as is required by law in the assessment, levy and collection of State tax on real and personal property, in the several counties respectively.

Section 3. It shall hereafter be the duty of each assessor within this Commonwealth, at the time of making the assessments in his ward, borough or township, to require every person, every firm and partnership, and the president, secretary, cashier, or treasurer of every company or corporate body subject to taxation therein, to deliver him a statement in writing, or partly printed and partly written, showing the aggregate amount of money due, and owing by solvent debtors to such person, partnership, firm, company, or corporate body, whether on mortgage, judgment, decree, bond, note, contract, agreement, accounts and settlements in the Orphans' Courts, and Courts of Common Pleas, and other accounts, excepting executory contracts and agreements, where possession has not been delivered to the vendee under such contracts or agreements, and excepting notes, contracts, or accounts for work or labor done, and bank notes whether payable on demand, or at any specified time, past, present or future, or whether the time of payment be specified or not, and whether containing an agreement to pay interest or not, whether written or verbal, and also the amount of all shares or stock held or owned by such person, company, firm or corporate body, in any bank, institution or company, now or hereafter incorporated in pursuance of any law of any other State or government, and all public loans or stocks whatever, except those issued by this Commonwealth, and all money loaned or invested on interest in any other State, and the several items aforesaid, composing such aggregate. Provided, That this section shall not be construed to require any statement of notes discounted or negotiated or held by any banking institution.

Section 4. Each person, the president, secretary, or treasurer of each company, and one member of each firm or partnership, from whom statements may be required under the preceding sections, shall within fifteen days after being so required by the assessors, respectively make out and deliver to such assessor the statement or statements aforesaid, and the person making such statement or statements, shall certify over his proper signature, that the same is true and correct, and if any such person, member of a firm or partnership, or officer of such company or corporation, shall refuse or neglect to furnish such statement as is required by the provisions of this act, the assessor shall proceed to make out from the best means he may be able to obtain, a statement or statements of money or stock specified in the preceding sections, owned by such person, firm, partnership, company or corporation.

Section 5. In case any person, company, firm or corporate body shall not exhibit and set forth in any statement made in pursuance of this act, the full aggregate amount of his, her, their or its money and stock as required by the preceding sections of this act, such person, company, firm or corporate body shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars,

which shall be recoverable by any person suing for the same in the name of the Commonwealth, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half of which sum when so recovered, shall be paid to the proper county treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth, and the other half to the person at whose instance such suit shall or may be commenced and prosecuted to recovery, and nothing in this act shall be construed to require that any statement hereinbefore mentioned shall exhibit more or other facts than the whole or aggregate amount of the money or stock specified in the said preceding section.

Section 6. Each assessor shall at the time he is required to make return to the county commissioners of other property assessed by him, make return of the statements received and made out by him in pursuance of the provision of this act, and the money and stock specified in the preceding sections ascertained, and from the statements aforesaid, shall be by the county commissioners assessed and taxed in the same manner, for the same purpose, and at the same rates as are specified and provided for the assessment of money and stock by the act of the general assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. Provided, That in case any person, any member of any firm or partnership, any president, secretary, cashier, or treasurer of any company, or corporate body, shall refuse or neglect to make any statement as hereinbefore required, the county commissioners shall add to the amount returned by the proper assessor of money and stock as aforesaid, owned by any such person, company, firm or corporate body, an amount equal to fifty per centum thereon, and shall then proceed to levy the tax aforesaid, upon the whole amount thereof.

Section 7. The auditor general shall as soon as practicable or necessary, after the passage of this act, make out and transmit to the commissioners of the several counties in this State, forms of statements required by the preceding sections of this act, and all necessary instructions for carrying this act, as well as all other laws relating to the collection of State taxes, into uniform effect throughout the State, and the county commissioners shall thereafter from time to time, whenever the same shall be necessary, procure and deliver to the several assessors in their respective counties, a sufficient number of blank forms of statements as prescribed by the auditor general in pursuance of this section, together with all such directions as may be necessary to enable said assessor to discharge the duties imposed on them according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Section 8. That hereafter all loans and stocks issued by any corporate body chartered by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, the whole or any part of the interest whereon is guaranteed by the State, shall be subject to, and pay a tax for the use of the Commonwealth, at the rate of one-half mill on each and every dollar of the par value thereof, on which one per centum, per annum of interest shall or may be paid by the Commonwealth, and an additional half mill on every dollar of the par value thereof for every additional one per centum, per annum of interest which shall or may be paid by the said Commonwealth. Provided, That the amount of such tax shall be retained, and deducted by the state treasurer, from and out of the payment or payments of such interest. And provided further, That in those companies in which the guarantee is pledged on the capital stock, the tax imposed by this section shall during the continuance of the guarantee be in lieu of the tax on the capital stock subscribed under the faith of the guarantee.

Section 9. That the fourth section of the act of 4th May, 1841, entitled "An act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury, and for other purposes," shall be, and continue in force no longer than the 1st day of May, 1846, and so much of the said recited act as required the several banks within this Commonwealth, to receive the notes issued by them respectively, in pursuance of said act in payment of debts, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, That in case any bank within this Commonwealth, shall have redeemed the notes issued by such bank, in pursuance of the said act, such bank shall be entitled to have such notes cancelled on the 4th day of May, 1846, and receive from that date interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Section 10. That from and after the passage of this act, the state treasurer shall be, and he is hereby authorized to demand and receive the same fees in his office, for searches, copies of accounts, entries and papers filed, and for certificate and seal, as are allowed to be charged by the auditor general, by the act of 1st of April, 1837, which fees shall be by him paid into the treasury for the use of the Commonwealth, except when required by any member of the Legislature, during any session, for his use as a member of either House.



Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS  
WOOLEN FACTORY,  
Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carded into Rolls.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found,	33 1/2	per yard
Cloth, narrow,	45 to 50	"
Kentucky Jeans,	25	"
Blanketing, narrow,	35	"
Linseys,	31 1/2	"
Woolen Flannels, colored,	35	"
Do, white,	31 1/2	"

Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz.:—At George Basch's Mill, in Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Littlestown; and at the different Stores in Littlestown; at Messrs. Wirt & Linnert's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover; and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in executing such work as shall rate, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufactory; and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they better themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

April 27.

All letters directed to Littlestown or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Enrolled inhabitants of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz.

In Companies,

On Monday the 4th day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In Battalions,

As follows, viz.: The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Monday the 11th of May next; the 2d do, of do, on Tuesday the 12th; the 3d do, of do, on Tuesday the 19th.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, on Wednesday the 13th; the 2d do, of do, on Thursday the 14th.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, on Friday the 15th; the 2d do, of do, on Saturday the 16th of May next, unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

Commanding Officers of Companies are required to furnish copies of their Rolls to the Brigade Inspector on the day of Regimental or Battalion training; and they are required to furnish complete lists of all the absentees of their respective companies for both days of training, under each or affirmation, marking distinctly the Township, Town, or Borough, in which each absentee resides.

No returns can be accepted, unless they are properly and legally made, either on the day of Training or within ten days thereafter.

Persons not desirous of performing military duty, can exempt themselves by paying annually to the County Treasurer One Dollar, for the use of the military fund, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1841.

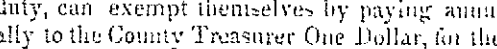
Appeals for Volunteers on the 1th of November next.

SAMUEL F. HALL, Brig. Gen.

2d Brig. 5th Div. Penna. Militia.

April 28.

N. B. An Election for BRIGADE INSPECTOR will soon be ordered, of which legal notice will be given.



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 5000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

Important to

DEALERS IN TEA

AND TEA DRINKERS.

THE Success of the PERKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 39 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut, Philadelphia, has been unparalleled. Our citizens are now able to obtain a superior article of Teas, at rates much cheaper than have ever before been offered in this country, and they have the assurance that there are no drugs or other foreign substances mixed with the Teas. They are done up in packages (lined with lead, to preserve their strength and flavor,) of from one quarter to five pounds, to suit customers, and are sold at different prices, from fifty cents per pound—for an excellent article—to one dollar and fifty cents.

All persons visiting the city are invited to pay the Company's extensive establishment a visit.

Agents wanted in every place where they are not yet established. For particulars address, post paid, the subscriber.

G. B. ZEIBER, Agent for the Company,

30 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1846.

16m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD- MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 20th day of May next, viz.:

The account of Solomon Jacobs, Administrator of the Estate of John Coulthron, deceased.

The account of John Hollinger and Jacob Hollinger, Executors of the Estate of Valentine Hollinger, deceased.

The account of James M. Allister, Executor of the Estate of James M. Allister, sen. deceased.

The account of John Jacobs, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Bantzley, deceased.

The account of Washington Blythe, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Blythe, deceased.

The account of Washington Blythe, Administrator, of the Estate of Findley Blythe, deceased.

The account of John Lauch and Jacob Bender, Executors of the Estate of John Lauch, deceased.

The account of John J. Kerr, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander M. Gaughy, deceased.

The account of William Gardner, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Peter Spangler, jr. deceased.

The account of Samuel Gilliland and Frederick Quickle, Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Meads, deceased.

The account of Abraham Fickles and Henry Myers, Executors of the Estate of Jacob Fickles, deceased.

The final account of John Deardoff, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Diehl, deceased.

The account of George Will, Esq., Executor of the Estate of David Shriver, deceased, who was the surviving Executor of Jacob Keller, deceased.

The account of Peter Lashaw, Administrator of the estate of George Lashaw, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 27, 1846.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL.

BELEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery, & Insulated Poles, for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorose, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

A CARD.

THE SUMMER SESSION of the New Oxford College and Medical Institute for 1846, will commence in its various branches, on Monday the 20th of April, inst., and close at the end of September.

Tuition fee, to be paid in advance, in the College department, is \$10—in the Medical Department, \$20. No extra charges whatever.

For pupils sent from a distance, the Principal, if desired, procures board, washing and mending, for \$72 per annum, payment half yearly in advance.

Parents or Guardians wishing to procure for their sons or wards a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, will not regret a visit to our pleasant village, in order to examine the Institute.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, M. D.

New Oxford, April 13.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Corner of Third & Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURG, PA.

THIS new and spacious HOTEL, erected since the GREAT FIRE, and fronting on two of the most public streets, is unsurpassed in the country whether as regards its architectural arrangements, or the elegance, taste and comfort of its furnishings. Situated in the immediate vicinity of the Steam Boat Landing, Banks, Exchange Offices and principal Mercantile Houses, it offers to Travellers and Business Men desirable conveniences; whilst to Families and Gentlemen of leisure its internal arrangements afford every accommodation the most fastidious can desire. The Parlors and Chambers are all furnished in modern style, with entirely new and elegant Furniture; and efficient corps of attentive and obliging servants is maintained, and the Table will always abound with the choicest delicacies the markets afford.

The Proprietor, who has had long experience in this line of business, assures the public that no effort on his part will be spared to satisfactorily accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

An Omnibus and Baggage Car will always be at readiness for the guests of the House.

B. WEAVER, Proprietor.

Pittsburg, March 2.

3m

From the following extracts, and the constant and increasing demand for his articles, there cannot be a doubt, but that

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES

are the most popular and useful preparations ever offered to the American people.

Messrs. Frick & Hinderberger, Harrisburg, Pa., say—Your Expectorant is getting into high repute in our country. We have sold entirely out, and wish you to send us a fresh supply of it immediately.

Messrs. Ingraham & Kay, Dover, Tenn., say—We have run short of your Expectorant, Sanative Pills, and Vermifuge, and want a resupply.

It is no doubt needless for us to say anything in praise of your Expectorant, only that it seems unrivaled by anything in all the West. A number of our customers are almost suffering for it.

Thetford & Lyon, Eddyville, Ky., say—Your medicines are gaining for themselves a great reputation in this section of country. The Expectorant and Vermifuge has all been sold. Send us 4 doz. of each, and as many Sanative Pills as you please.

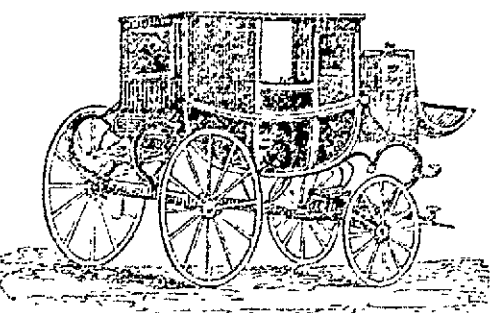
John Abenden, Versailles, Ky., says—My sales are chiefly confined to your Expectorant and Hair Tonic, which give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me a plentiful supply of them.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

April 27.

3m

COACH-MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGHLIN.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Halfway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Thrashing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

POWELL'S PATENT

CLOVER MACHINE.

THE Subscriber has purchased the right for the above MACHINE, for York and Adams Counties—and will dispose of Township and Barn rights, on the most reasonable terms, if application be made either personally or by letter to the subscriber, at York Springs, Adams county.

THOMPSON A. GODFREY.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 2, 1846.

4t

Gift's Tavern, Herrick township, Feb. 16th, 1845.

We, the undersigned, certify that we have this day seen the above named Machine in operation at the Barn of Henry Gitt, (Crest Key) and that it has performed to the full satisfaction of each of us, and we do believe that it will take out seed faster than any Machine we have seen used for the purpose. We can confidently recommend it to the Farmer.

Henry Gitt, Edmund C. Gitt, John Conly, Samuel Brown, Win. S. Gitt, Samuel Metzger, Gibson Myers, Henry L. Gitt, John Marks, Joseph Kepner, Henry M. Weaver, David Reiff, Henry Stambaugh, Henry Keller, John Decker, James R. Gitt, A. T. Gitt, Lewis Myers, Daniel Griesot, Isaac Wolf.

I do certify, that SAMUEL W. POWELL'S Clover Machine, did hull upwards of Eighty Bushels of Cloverseed, in my Barn, in the winter of 1845, in about two days.

ANDREW PATTERSON.

Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, Pa.

I do certify, that SAMUEL W. POWELL'S Clover Machine, hulled Thirty three Bushels of Cloverseed in my Barn, in less than a day, in the winter of 1845—and I do believe that it will hull it as fast as a hand can load it in a wagon in the field.

JOSEPH KELLY.

Spring Hill, Juniata county, Pa.

I do certify, that POWELL'S Clover Machine hulled Fifty Bushels of Cloverseed in my Barn, in 12 hours, in the winter of 1845—that I procured the Machine and a County right from him, and that I can recommend the Machine to any man that has clover to clean.

JOHN BRUBAKER.

Beale township, Juniata county, Pa.

D. DURKEE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

D. DURKEE, having resumed the practice of law, has taken the office formerly occupied by William H. Kutz, Esq., in Market square, one door from the Store of P. A. & S. Small, in the Borough of York. During the sitting of the Courts in Adams county, he can be found at his room in the public house of James McCosh, in the Borough of Gettysburg, when not engaged in Court.

Feb. 15.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends, and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Isaac Robinson, in Fairfield, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain.

ALEXANDER COBEAN, O. S.

April 27.

16

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned being desirous of closing business, will offer at COST, from this date, their entire Stock of

GOODS,

by WHOLESALE or RETAIL. The Goods having been purchased for cash, can be had VERY LOW. All are invited, (merchants and others) to call and examine for themselves. Those desirous of securing Bargains, will do well to call soon.

J. M. STEVENSON, Jr. & CO.

Gettysburg, Jan. 19.

N. B. Also for sale the HOUSE & LOT—The STORE-ROOM is admitted to be the most desirable in this place. The property will be sold very low.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGHLIN.

Gettysburg, April 20.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGHLIN.

Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Bueler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 230, Baltimore st., N. W. corner of Charles, BALTIMORE.

HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found a large assortment of the best and medium qualities of Clothing ready made, of superior style and workmanship.

ADVERTISING PRICES.—The lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been hand-somely fitted up for the sale of Goods by the piece—a very large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being always on hand at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

April 6.

WHO CAN DOUBT

The virtues of Jayne's Hair Tonic?

SMITHVILLE, N. J., Nov. 25, 1842.

Dr. JAYNE.—Dear Sir—I send you the following certificate obtained from Mr. Cook.

I would just state that I became acquainted with him about two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of his head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic; previous to which he positively avers he had not a single hair on his head.

The hair now completely covers his head, and is from lock to five inches long. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

P. MASON.

In the Proof of the Efficacy of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Mr. Mason in Summerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 25 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GLUCK.

New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1842.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 20.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 1th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN F. FELTY, O. S.

April 27.

16

THE SUPERIORITY OF


DEMUTH'S

UNRIVALLED SNUFF

OVER all others, is fully proved by the liberal patronage of a discerning public, for the last fifty years: a period amply sufficient to test its excellence, and to bring it to its present perfection, whereby it has obtained a reputation surpassed by none in the Union.

Connoisseurs and dealers will please observe that this celebrated Snuff is "manufactured from the purest and finest materials, and warranted to be free from all deleterious drugs;" and to guard against imposition, their





**Adams Sentinel.**  
GETTYSBURG:  
Monday, May 11th, 1846.  
FOR CINCINNATI COMMISSIONER.  
**JAMES M. POWER,**  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

**Borough Election.**  
The charter election of the Borough of Gettysburg took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen (who were on the Whig ticket,) without opposition:

**Burgess**—Daniel M. Snyder.  
**Council**—C. W. Hoffman, Wm. King, John Winchester, Geo. W. McClure, Geo. Little, **Shad Director**—Henry Wertz, H. J. Schreiner, John L. Tate, (3 years.)  
**Street and Road Commissioners**—Daniel Baldwin, Quintin Armstrong.

On Saturday last, DANIEL M. SNYDER, Esq. Burgess elect, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties.

The Council was also organized by the appointment of Wm. KING, Esq. as President of the Board, and ROBERT G. HARPER, Clerk and Treasurer.

**School Tax.**  
A meeting of citizens of the Borough was held on Tuesday evening last, to determine the amount of additional tax to be levied in addition to that which the school Board is authorized to levy. The meeting determined to lay \$500 additional to the \$700 to be levied by the Board—making \$1200 in all.

#### The Steamer Cambria.

This vessel, it will be seen by a paragraph in the preceding page, went ashore in a fog. We are happy to state, that the passengers and crew, and mails, were all got off safely, and that the steamer herself was got off on Wednesday, by throwing out a quantity of coal and being relieved of some 200 tons of water in her tanks. She is but little injured, and will leave for Liverpool on her regular day.

The favorable intelligence by the Cambria, in regard to Cotton, has advanced its price in New York.

#### Trial at Harrisburg.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. DANIEL MCCOOK, for bribery, has resulted in the conviction of the defendant. The case excited great interest, and was ably managed on both sides—the Attorney General, and Deputy Attorney General, on behalf of the Commonwealth; and J. McCormick, Esq. John A. Fisher, Esq. and Hon. James Cooper, for the Defendant. MCCOOK was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and the costs of prosecution—which was immediately complied with by the defendant. The \$500 which he had given as the bribe, were restored to him by the Court.

#### Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge.

Several of the piers that were destroyed by the flood have been already rebuilt, the second span of the woodwork put up, and the Harrisburg Union is of opinion the bridge will be finished before the summer passes over. The old Harrisburg bridge is not to be rebuilt.

#### New Counterfeits.

Counterfeit \$5 notes on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore are in circulation—Letter A.; J. Looney, Cashier; George McKinty President; dated March 4, 1845; vignette: two females, one reclining, sleeping. Instead of the Bank &c. they read THP, &c. Paper thin. The words *The, and, and Bank* much darker than the others; also *Baltimore*, at bottom of the Bill.

#### Death of the Governor of Delaware.

Some months since, the Governor of the State of Delaware died; and was succeeded in the office by the President of the Senate, Mr. MAULL. We now have to announce the sudden death, also, of the latter. Gov. Maull died on Monday morning last at his place of residence, very suddenly, of bilious cholera. The office of Governor now devolves upon Wm. TEMPLE, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State.

#### Legislative Trick.

It appears the Members of the Legislature from Allegheny county, got "ahead" of the Philadelphians during the session in the "right of way" matter in a "clever" manner. There was a private bill for the relief of the owners of the poor in Erie, in which the members had incorporated a section, incorporating a company to construct a Railroad from Pittsburgh to the Maryland line by the route of the Allegheny river—which would connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was brought up on a private bill day passed without observation and was signed by the Governor. The Philadelphians have admitted to open houses on the 25th for subscriptions of stock. The Harrisburg Union seems to intimate that the Governor will not issue letters patent under a charter obtained in the manner referred to.

The inauguration of Hon. Edwin F. Barrett as President of Harvard College, took place on Thursday week. The ceremonies on the occasion were imposing and the proceedings highly interesting. A public dinner succeeded the exercises at which about 400 distinguished guests were present. A number of toasts were drunk, and speeches delivered by Hon. Josiah Quincy (the retiring President), Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, Mr. Winthrop and others.

The small Pox still continues in Philadelphia. The deaths there last week were 12. In Baltimore there were 10.

#### Congress.

But little of any interest has been before Congress during the past week. The House is now engaged in the Post Office appropriation bill.

On Thursday, Mr. Adams made a motion to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a string of resolutions, calling for a list of the names of any soldiers of the U. S. Army who have been put to death for desertion, since the commencement of the present session of Congress, without any trial, and requesting that the officer who gave the order may be tried by Court Martial for murder.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Giddings made a motion to reconsider the vote of Wednesday, by which the Message of the President on this subject had been ordered to be printed; and, amidst many interruptions, proceeded to give his views on the subject. He contended that Gen. Taylor had no right to occupy the geographical position he now does, it being as far from the boundary of Texas as Charleston is from the City of Mexico—and denounced the shooting of these deserters, without trial, as a foul murder. He was called to order—and his motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### Adjournment of Congress.

On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Stephen Adams offered a resolution for the adjournment of Congress sine die on the 13th day of July next. The vote was 101, yeas 62, to suspend the rules to receive it—Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, it was lost.

#### The Notice.

Mr. BRIDGEMAN sent out de-patches by the last steamer, addressed to our Minister at London, directing him to give Lord Aberdeen the year's notice for the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon. He has also given official information to Mr. Paakenham.

The "Libel Case," in which ex-Governor THOMAS is the defendant, arising out of his difficulties with his wife, has been before the U. S. Circuit Court at Washington for several days of last week, and excited great interest. The case was finally postponed until the second Monday of November, and an attachment issued against an important witness, Mrs. Linn, of Missouri, returnable at that time.

Packages of goods and specimens are already arriving in Washington for the great National Fair. Among them are sundry bales and packages from the South.

#### M. E. Church South.

The General Conference of the Methodist E. Church South, met on Saturday week. Immediately after meeting, Bishop SOTER rose and addressed the Conference at some length, approving of the pre-ent organization of the "Church South," formally giving in his adherence to that branch of the Church, and stating that he was ready, if the Conference thought proper to receive him, to serve them to the best of his ability. He was received unanimously.

#### Destructive Hail Storm.

The Martinsburg Gazette says, that that section of country was visited on Thursday afternoon week, by the most severe and destructive hail-storm ever witnessed there. In many places the wheat was cut down to the root, and entirely destroyed. The fruit trees, gardens, &c. also suffered severely. Some of the hail stones were said to be as large as an ordinary sized tea-cup, and very thick.

#### Distress in Ireland.

The Cambria brings a more distressing account than we had formerly received, of the frightful famine and disease in Ireland. The sufferings of the people are dreadful. Riots have already taken place, and mills and shops, attacked by the sufferers, to obtain provisions for their families to save them from perishing with hunger! At Clonmel, there was a dreadful riot, and the town was declared to be in a state of siege. Troops were obliged to escort provisions as they passed through the streets, and the unfortunate creatures, whose bones are described as protruding through their skins, are only kept down by the fear of the bayonet! Meetings were being held in various towns, to devise measures to relieve the destitute, if possible. The New York Post suggests that something should be done in this country to send provisions to relieve the frightful famine which now reigns in Ireland.

#### Murder and Suicide.

A man named John TOWN, of Newport, Ky. on Saturday week shot with a pistol a young lady, Miss Magdeline Roberts, sitting by his study. He wished to marry her, and she had refused him. He then cut his own throat.

The body of a man was found floating in the Chesapeake opposite Harpersburg on the 1st inst. but it was so much decayed that it could not be recognized. A gold watch was found in his pocket.

A little son of Mr. G. W. Simmons, of Harrisburg, aged 7 years, was drowned on Monday by falling from a raft.

Fourteen candidates for the Sheriffship of Cumberland county have already announced themselves in the *Carroll papers*. The name "Warner" for the printers.

The Hon. Robert W. Wickham, a Charge d'Affaires of the U. States at Paris, was married on the 7th of April to Miss JESSIE VAN HORRE, of Rotterdam—a lady of rank and fortune.

President Day has resigned the office of President of Yale College, which he has held for twenty-two years. His retirement from that elevated station is much regretted.

The repairs of the Tide Water are completed, and it was ordered of which it would be to pass through on Friday.

#### LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Taylor has made an imperative demand (says the New Orleans Delta) on the Mexican Commandant at Matamoros, for the liberation of Col. Cross, who, it is believed, is confined at that place. An answer had not been returned at the latest date from the Army. Lieut. Deas was at liberty on parole. Canales, with a roving band of robbers, annoy the army, by their predatory excursions. He is evidently acting under Arista's advice.

#### POSTSCRIPT—IMPORTANT

**Col. Cross Murdered!—A Battle Expected Immediately!**  
Dates to the 23rd have been received from the army. The dead body of Col. Truman Cross was found about 1 mile from the camp on the Rio Grande. He had been evidently killed by a lance. The acknowledged murderer was in Matamoros, and he had been formally demanded by Gen. Taylor.

The Mexican General has made a formal declaration to Gen. Taylor, that if he did not move his army from the position he then occupied within 36 hours, that the Mexican batteries would be opened upon them.

A body of 2000 Mexicans had crossed the River and taken up a position between Point Isabel and Gen. Taylor's army. Their object, to cut off supplies from the Army. They had already captured several wagons, belonging to the settlers, laden with provisions for the American camp. It is more than probable that an engagement has taken place before this.

The American Consul and merchants at Matamoros had been ordered by Gen. Ampudia to leave the city in 24 hours.

The British merchants at Matamoros have formally protested against the blockade of the port by the Americans.

The news excites great interest at Washington, and particularly the news of the blockade of Matamoros. All are asking by whose authority it was done, whether the President's or Gen. Taylor's merely. The subject will probably attract the attention of Congress.

Gen. WORTH, and Mr. SUMMERS, our late Minister to Mexico, arrived at Washington on Thursday.

Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. Thomas Braintree, and Mr. L. Jewell, of Philadelphia, and Professor Caldwell, of Carlisle, have been appointed Delegates to the World's Convention at London, by the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society.

The steamer Great Western sailed from New York for Liverpool on Thursday afternoon, with 128 passengers, and \$200,000 in specie.

The ravages of the fly are said to be dreadfully destructive in the Wheat fields in the James River Valley, Virginia. An unusually short crop is expected in that extensive and productive Wheat region.

#### New York Convention.

The Loco-foco party have succeeded in obtaining about thirty of a majority in the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Loco-focos however, are divided into two parties, one called the "Old Hunkers," the other the "Barn-Burners." The Whigs are stronger than either of these parties; and may probably be able, at least, to prevent much evil.

#### A Post Master Detected.

The Post Master at Cherry Ridge, Wayne county, Pa. has been detected in abstracting from the mail letters containing money. The discovery was made by an agent of the General Post-Office. The Post-master finally confessed the robbery; and has been committed.

#### JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the most medical men in the city.—*Philadelphia Era.*

#### SHERRIN'S TOWN, Va. Oct 10, 1845.

Dear Sir—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what effect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I used three or four bottles according to the printed directions, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick and since, its tendency to turn gray has been arrested.

I have never before given a certificate, recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury, but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Yours, &c.

JOHN QUIGLEY, M. D.

The above is for sale at the Book Store of S. H. Bachler, Gettysburg, Pa. May 11.

V. B. PALMER Esq. N. W. General Land and Creek Agent, Philadelphia, and 120 Nassau Street (Trinity Buildings) New York and S. L. Corner of Baltimore and Chestnut Streets, Baltimore is our authorized Agent for selling objects, lands and improvements in the various States, and collecting rents, &c. &c. &c.

#### Baltimore Price Current.

Wheat	70 1/2
Rye	70 1/2
Barley	70 1/2
Oats	70 1/2
Indian	70 1/2
Corn	70 1/2
Beans	70 1/2
Peas	70 1/2
Lentils	70 1/2
Flour	70 1/2
Starch	70 1/2
Sugar	70 1/2
Coffee	70 1/2
Tea	70 1/2
Cocoa	70 1/2
Chocolate	70 1/2
Candy	70 1/2
Ice	70 1/2
Butter	70 1/2
Eggs	70 1/2
Chicken	70 1/2
Duck	70 1/2
Geese	70 1/2
Swine	70 1/2
Lard	70 1/2
Tallow	70 1/2
Oil	70 1/2
Soap	70 1/2
Wax	70 1/2
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Bricks	70 1/2
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Secr. 11. That hereafter all dealers in goods, wares and merchandize, the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, and every person who shall keep a store or warehouse, for the purpose of vending and disposing of goods, wares and merchandize, where such person is concerned or interested in the manufacture of such goods, wares and merchandize, shall be classified in the same manner, and required to pay the same annual tax and license fee, as is provided and required in relation to dealers in foreign merchandize. *Provided*, That mechanics who keep a store or warehouse at their own shop or manufactory, for the purpose of vending their own manufactures exclusively, shall not be required to take out any license.

Secr. 12. That for the purpose of better securing the taxes now required by law to be paid by dealers in merchandize, the provisions of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sections of the act of sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled, "An act to increase the revenues, and diminish the legislative expenses of the Commonwealth," relating to the appointment of appraisers of mercantile taxes in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, be, and the same are hereby extended to the remaining counties, within the Commonwealth. *Provided* however, That the commissioners of each county shall appoint the appraiser of mercantile taxes for such county, on or before the thirtieth day of December, in each year. *And provided*, That the written or printed notices required by the said sixth section of the said act to be furnished by the appraiser to the person or persons assessed, shall only extend to the city and county of Philadelphia, and to Allegheny city, and the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, and the notices of the assessments made by the respective appraisers of the persons and firms within the other portion of the county of Allegheny, and within the remaining counties of the Commonwealth, shall be given by at least four advertisements in at least two newspapers, if there shall be so many published in the proper county.

*And provided also*, That the said notices shall be given as heretofore provided in the city and county of Philadelphia, the county of Allegheny, and in the remaining counties of the State, prior to the first day of July, in each year, and that no appeal shall be permitted from said assessments after the fifteenth day of the same month, and that as compensation for their services the appraisers of mercantile taxes shall receive the sum of thirty-seven and a half cents for each certificate of license issued in said counties respectively, and mileage at the rate of three cents, for each mile necessarily travelled in the discharge of his official duties, on account of which mileage shall be made out, and its correctness verified by the affidavit of the appraiser, and, on being approved by the Treasurer of the proper county shall be paid by him out of any state taxes in his hands, and said account so made out and paid shall be a sufficient voucher in the settlement of his account with the commonwealth.

Secr. 13. The court of common pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia is hereby authorized and required to appoint within twenty days after the passage of this act and annually in the month of January thereafter, two additional "appraisers of mercantile taxes," whose duties and powers shall be the same as are prescribed for the appraiser of mercantile taxes in said city and county.

Secr. 14. That all estates real, personal and mixed of any kind whatsoever subject to collateral inheritance tax by the provisions of the first section of the act of the seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act relating to collateral inheritances," passing from any person who may die seized or possessed of such estate after the first day of May next, shall thereafter be made subject to a tax or duty for the use of the Commonwealth of five dollars on each and every one hundred dollars of the clear value of such estate or estates, and at the same rate for any less sum to be assessed and collected as now provided by law.

Secr. 15. That hereafter the duties to be paid to the state treasurer for the use of this Commonwealth on sales of groceries at auction in the city and county of Philadelphia, shall be three quarters of one per centum of the gross amount of such sales, and so much of any law in force as fixes a higher rate of duty be and the same is hereby repealed.

Secr. 16. That the tri-annual assessments required under existing laws shall be made in the several counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and tri-annually thereafter in the manner prescribed by the acts of assembly regulating the same.

Secr. 17. That in case the assessed valuation of property in any county shall hereafter exceed the aggregate valuation of property in such county as is or may be established by the board of revenue commissioners, the thirty-eighth section of the act entitled, "An act to reduce the state debt and incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, shall not be so construed as to exempt said excess valuation from taxation for state purposes, but the valuation for the several counties fixed by said commissioners shall be treated as a minimum valuation below which the aggregate amount of assessments in the respective counties shall not descend.

Secr. 18. That the commissioners of Bedford county be and they are hereby authorized and required to add to the assessments in said county for state purposes

for the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, an amount equal to the sum that would have been assessed for the use of the State if one mill of state tax had been added to the assessments of said county for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to reduce the state debt and incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Secr. 19. That all collectors of state and county taxes shall, upon the settlement of their accounts of taxes collected make an oath or affirmation that they have made a true and just return of all moneys by them collected for state or county taxes, and the several county treasurers are hereby authorized and required to administer such oath or affirmation, which shall be filed in the commissioners office of the proper county.

Secr. 20. That hereafter the penalty imposed by the second section of the act of the twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, entitled "A supplement to the act, relating to county rates and levies and township rates and levies, and to the act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," upon any person who shall refuse to serve as collector of taxes shall be fifty dollars, and so much of said section as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Secr. 21. That hereafter the period during which warrants hereafter to be issued to collectors shall be effectual for the collection of taxes, shall be two years and no more; and so much of the forty-fourth section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "an act relating to county rates and levies, and township rates and levies," as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Secr. 22. That the act of fourteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, entitled "an act for the relief of the city of Pittsburg," be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to any undrawn balance in the treasury which may be due and payable under the provisions of said act.

Secr. 23. That where any person shall hereafter die, leaving real or personal estate, which, by the existing laws of this commonwealth, is subject to taxation for State or county purposes, such property, so long as the same shall belong to the estate of such deceased person, may be taxed in the name of the decedent, or in the name of his administrator, or administrators, executor or executors, or his heirs generally, or in the name of any one of the administrators, executors or heirs; and in taxing it in the names of the executors, administrators or heirs, it shall not be necessary to designate them by their christian or surnames; and such tax on such real estate shall remain a lien on the part taxed for the period of one year, from the first day of June, following the assessment of said tax, and may be collected from the person or persons in possession thereof in the same manner as is now provided by law; and all taxes heretofore thus assessed, are hereby declared to be legal, and may be collected in the manner herein provided.

*Provided also*, That the expiration of the lien of said tax shall not prevent the collection thereof within the time now provided in other cases, and where a different time is affixed by law for the existence of the lien of any such tax, this act shall not operate as a repeal of such law, but the same shall be construed as controlling the provisions of this section, so far as regards the time such lien is to continue in force.

**The Virginia Election.**—The Richmond Whig mentions that, with a few exceptions, it has heard from all the counties in the State. The Locofoco majority in the Legislature will be about twenty on joint ballot. Last winter it was thirty-six.

**Reduction of Fare.**—Passengers are now conveyed between Baltimore and York, Pa., on the Susquehanna Railroad, a distance of sixty miles, for \$1.50, in three hours and a half; and to other points on the road at proportionable rates.

**Business at Pittsburg.**—The Pittsburg Journal is informed by a merchant of that city, that more business had been transacted in the wholesale trade in dry goods during the present season, than for a number of preceding years.

**Destructive Fire.**—Early on Tuesday morning last the large and splendid establishment called the New-Jersey Hotel, erected by Wm. Gibbons, Esq., at Morristown, (N. J.) was wholly consumed, involving a loss of more than \$50,000—without insurance.

There arrived at St. Louis during the week ending on the 23d ult. fifty-nine steamboats, forty of which were from the Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri rivers, thirteen from the Ohio, and six from New Orleans. The number of passengers who arrived in these boats is stated at six thousand. The cargoes of the boats were very valuable.

The Rochester American notices the arrival of the boat Neptune, with 112 passengers, among whom was a lady 106 years 8 months and twenty days old, accompanied by her son 50 years of age. The stripling was on his way with his mother from Michigan where she has resided for several years, to New York, to spend the remainder of her days with her friends. She was in possession of all her faculties, and walked as erect as a person of forty.

## Eight Days Later from England.

By the Steamship Cambria.

The steamship Cambria, on coming into Boston on Saturday night week, went ashore on Cape Cod. The passengers (one hundred in number, and mails were saved, but the vessel, it is feared, will be a total loss. She went ashore in a fog.

The news brought by her is down to the 19th ult. and is of a pacific character. The advices that went out from this country by the Hibernia were considered in England as tending to preserve peace between the two countries.

The English people are engrossed by their own public affairs, and the excitement upon the Corn Laws and the Irish Coercion Bill had reached such a pitch that it was expected Sir Robert Peel would have to retire from his position at the head of affairs.

The opposition to his measures was expected to be led by Lord Stanley.

The Cotton market had advanced one eighth of a penny, the Hibernia having carried out a confirmation of a short crop. Business generally was dull. No improvement since the last advices.

There was no change to note in the Flour market, which continued firm at former prices.

The iron trade had undergone no change.

The Provision market dull, large arrivals having recently taken place.

Another attempt has been made upon the life of Louis Philippe. As he was driving with his family from Fontainebleau, a man seated upon a wall fired at the King. Several balls struck inside the carriage, but none reached the object against whom they were directed. The assassin was arrested.

The intelligence from Spain is that Narvaez has been driven out, and has fled to the South of France.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says, a distinguished member of the Cabinet, who commands probably more of public confidence and respect than any one connected with the Administration, stated on Tuesday night week that he was deeply mortified with the whole of the proceedings against Mr. Webster, as they had no foundation except in a gross perversion of facts. When Mr. W. retired from the Department of State there appeared a balance of \$2290 for disbursements of the Secret Service fund, for which there were not vouchers, which he closed by a check for the amount. Subsequently \$1000 of this sum was returned to him, as having been overpaid in the adjustment of his accounts. The gentleman (says the correspondent) who made these representations voluntarily, was present in the Cabinet when all the papers were submitted.

**Discrimination for Votes.**—Mr. Severance, of Maine, a Representative in Congress from the Kennebec District, in a letter to the last Kennebec Journal, says that the Locofoco members from Maine gave the Committee on Ways and Means to understand that if they did not amend the Tariff bill so as to retain the bounty to fishermen, their votes could not be calculated upon to carry the bill. So the Committee struck out that part of the bill. Mr. Severance says this is "discrimination in favor of votes, if not for protection."

**Suicide Induced by Fanaticism.**—A Mr. James Braden, of Palmyra, Miss., says the Raveana Star, committed suicide on the night of the 31st ult., having recently been released from the Lunatic asylum, where he had been some time confined in consequence of becoming crazy by attending the anti-slavery lectures of Foster and Abby Kelly. The poor victim of this wretched fanaticism lectured constantly against slavery during his confinement, and upon being let out of the Asylum and going home to his house, in which his wife and child both died during his absence, his insanity returned, and seizing a pen knife, he cut his throat as already stated.

At New York, on Saturday, a little hump-backed girl, named Martha O'Leary, who supported a destitute and bed-ridden mother by selling medals, needles, pins, thread, shirt-buttons, &c., to such humane persons as would buy from her, was crushed to death by the meeting of two cars on the Harlem railroad, below 23d street, as she was alighting from one of them.

**The Cost of Slavery.**—Mr. Abijah Eddy, of Warwick, Mass., the Representative of that town in the Legislature, lately said Mr. S. W. Goldsbury, for calling him an insolvent and a horse thief. The jury gave him \$170 damages for the first part of the slander, and only \$1 for the last. So it seems that, in the opinion of the jury, an insolvent is worse than a horse thief.

**Five Times for the Girls.**—According to an ancient act of the good old Scotch Parliament, passed in the reign of Queen Margaret about the year 1258, it was "ordained that during the reign of her most blessed Majesty, each maiden lady, of both high and low estate, shall have liberty to speak to the man she likes. If he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be fined in the sum of £100, or less, as his estate may be, except and always if he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman, than he shall be free."

The wires of the Magnetic Telegraph line between Baltimore and Philadelphia have been extended across the Susquehanna river on posts.

## MARRYING IN JEST.

The Legislature of New York has refused to annul the marriage of Miss Lillie, who it will be recollected, stood up and was married during a short frolic. It is hard, but just. A ceremony of such importance is not a fit subject for mockery. As she married at haste, she must repent at leisure.

The facts of the case are simply these, and they should operate as a caution to all in future not to practice such jests on a very serious subject. The parties were on a sleighing frolic with several friends, and in going out a marriage was proposed between the two parties in a joking manner when they arrived at the public house, but the lady was cautioned, that if she stood up to be married it would hold good in law, and she replied, "why of course." A Justice of the Peace was called in, and informed that his judicial services were required, but finding all the parties were so full of mirth and glee, he admonished sobriety becoming the occasion, and they promised to behave more decorously. The parties thereupon got up again on the floor, and Mr. Hill said to Miss Lillie—"are you willing to get married?" she said "yes." They stood on the floor, and Mr. Diamond and Miss Robbins stood up with them. The justice said to the whole company, "if I marry you, there is no undoing, I think." He then asked Miss Lillie the following question: "Miss Lillie, are you willing to get married?" "Perfectly willing," she answered. He then said to Mr. Hall, "are you willing to join in matrimony?" Mr. Hall hung his head and did not answer. The question being again repeated, he replied, "yes, sir."

The justice then, after again asking Miss Lillie the question before propounded to her and receiving the same answer, pronounced them man and wife. Mr. Hall, the gentleman married, asked for a certificate, and Miss Lillie said she thought she was entitled also to one, which were made out, the marriage regularly published in the papers, and the justice received six dollars for his trouble. The parties, on arriving home, separated, and the next morning Mr. Hall called on Miss Lillie, and she desired him to get her out of the scrape, as she was assured they could not live happily together. The Senate Committee, on hearing the facts, unanimously reported against the bill; so the lady must be content to stay married. —N. Y. Sun.

**Result of the "Marriage in Fun."**—The Albany Citizen, of Monday, says the matter has been finally settled as follows.

"Miss Lillie and Mr. Hall, whose application for divorce has occupied much of the time of the Legislature, were married last evening, in the South Pearl-street Baptist Church."

**The Wire of the Magnetic Telegraph.**—In Lancaster city, was struck by lightning several times during the thunder storms of last week. No damage was done, nor is it believed that in case of a recurrence of the accident any injury could be sustained, the wire being too small to contain a sufficient quantity of fluid to produce any serious consequences. The sound produced by the stroke, in the interior of the Telegraph Office, was similar to that of the report of a pistol, which was accompanied by the emission of a few sparks.

The tide of emigration still flows; no less than six thousand three hundred and ninety-six persons of all sizes, sexes and denominations, arrived at New York during the month of April—this being an increase of two thousand and fifty-five, over the month of March. Great Britain sent 1856, France 1078, chiefly Germans; Bremen and Hamburg 115.

**Great Day's Work on the Reading Railroad.**—On the 20th ult., the business receipts of the road were over \$7000, or at the rate of \$2,170,000 per annum. This, says the Philadelphia News, is the largest business ever done in a single day, by any railroad in the world. The Great Western Railroad in England never approached it, we are informed.

**Great Longevity.**—It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, that a Mr. William Prigden died lately in Baldwin county, N. C., in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of his age. He was in the army of the Revolution, and served through it as a volunteer, though then an old man. He has left great grand children over forty years of age.

**Deserters Shot.**—Rumors of Mexican wealth and treasure had induced some of the U. S. Soldiers on the frontier to desert, but Gen. Taylor put a stop to the movement by shooting two or three during their progress across the Rio Grande.

**Long Bills.**—The Doctors of Pittsburg know how to charge! Dr. Watt, a descendant perhaps of that great man who invented the steam engine, has brought a bill against the city for attendance on 291 cases of small pox, (poor people,) at \$5 each; sum total \$1450. Another physician charges \$880 for eighty-eight days attendance at the small pox hospital.

**Texas.**—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"I hope, to use the western phrase, that Congress, or at any rate the press, will keep their eyes skinned, when the Texas affairs as to money matters come up for discussion. We shall be lucky if the treasury escapes any thing short of 20,000,000 of dollars, not of course, taking into view war expenses if such an event occurs."

## LATE NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra, April 12.

The steamship New York arrived at this port this morning from Galveston, having called there on Monday, the 27th inst. Gen. Worth, Col. Conna, Waite, Fisher and Treadwell, Majors Van Ness and March, Capt. Duncan, Whitehead and McLehlan, and several other officers of the army arrived in the New York.

The iron steamer Hunter was off Galveston bar on the 27th inst., having lost her smoke-pipe and being short of provisions. She was then eleven days out from Brazos Santiago. Some of her passengers were transferred to the New York.

Nothing further is known of Colonel Cross. Lt. Deas, who crossed the Rio Grande in search of his friend, had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans.

There are various rumors in town in regard to skirmishes between the Mexican and American forces, but we have not been able to trace them to any authentic source.

From the Galveston News of the 9th.

The Telegraph, Capt. Auld, arrived last night from the Brazos St. Lago, and four days later from the Army of Occupation. This steamship left Brazos St. Lago at 10 o'clock, A. M. day before yesterday, being only 28 hours out. The captain has kindly furnished us with some memoranda, stating that on the 19th inst., Lieut. Porter of the 1st Regiment, (son of the late Commodore Porter) being out with a fatigue party of ten men, (some of them wearing uniforms) was fired upon when within a few miles of the camp. Lieut. Porter and three of his men were killed in the attack; the rest of the party escaping, returned to the camp next day. It is stated that the guns of the Americans were wet and would not fire. We see no explanation given why this party of soldiers should be ranging about the country with guns that would not fire.

Lieut. Van Ness informs us that nothing further had been heard of Colonel Cross up to the 19th, but that the general opinion is that he is still a prisoner, though not at Matamoros.

About fifty of the American Army have deserted and swam the river for the Mexican camp, but a number of them were shot as deserters while in the water. The whole number of American troops is estimated at between two and three thousand, and they are said to be in excellent discipline, and eager for an engagement with the enemy. Amputa's forces are reported at between three and four thousand. It is rumored that Arista is about to supersede Ampudia in the command.

Gen. Ampudia, in his answer to the inquiries of Gen. Taylor concerning Col. Cross, expressly disavowed any acts of hostility that might have been or might hereafter be committed by Mexicans on this side of the river, stating that all such acts were unauthorized by him or his Government.

Everything was still quiet in the capital and Vera Cruz, so far as any outbreak in favor of Santa Anna was concerned, but the minds of all men were ripe for a revolution. Letters had been received at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, stating that Gen. Alvarez had raised the standard of revolt in the Southern part of the Department of Mexico; proclaimed the federal constitution; and declared himself in favor of the recall of Gen. Santa Anna. No details upon this subject are given in the papers, but *El Locomotor* of the 22nd has no doubt of the fact of a revolution having broken out as alleged.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 28th ult. has the following paragraph:

**Troops for Texas.**—The ship Indiana, Captain Burnet, which arrived here yesterday from New York brought out as passengers—Lieut. D. F. McNeil, 5th Infantry commanding, Lieut. N. B. Russell, of the 5th Infantry; Lieut. S. Hamilton, of the 13th do.; and 180 U. S. soldiers, destined to the army of occupation in Texas.

**Blockade of the Rio Grande.**—The N. Orleans Times of the 20th ult. says—

The schr. *Equity*, arrived yesterday from the mouth of the Rio Grande, having been ordered off by the U. States blockading squadron, composed of the brig *Lancaster* and the schr. *Virt*. The *Equity* sailed from this port on the 25th ult., with an assorted cargo for Matamoros.

The schr. *Florida*, hence from Matamoros, was likewise ordered off by the brig *Lancaster*, and arrived here last evening.

This confirms the accounts given some days since, that General Taylor had issued instructions to the commander of the *Lancaster* to prevent any vessels entering the Rio Grande with provisions, etc., for the use of the Mexicans.

The late resignation by Gen. Worth of his commission in the army, it is said, was accompanied by a letter to the commanding officer (Gen. Taylor,) offering his services in any station, rank, or capacity that the General might think proper to place him; that his resignation he owed to himself and to his brother officers of brevet rank, but that he owed the country more; and that his services, therefore, in any capacity, were freely tendered. The tender was like the man, and worthy of the soldier.

**Extensive Robbery.**—Mr. McCarr, of Baltimore, was robbed of \$8,221 last week, while on his way to Philadelphia in one of the steamboats. The money was taken from under his pillow, while he was asleep in one of the berths.

## ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following extracts from an article in the London Times, of the 18th ult., show that that paper does not look upon the line of 49° even as a certain line of agreement, and gives also the latest opinion which we find on this question:

In the whole course of these negotiations, that which has changed most completely, is the claim set up by the Americans. In 1818 and 1826, the territory in dispute was expressly asserted and clearly understood, to be comprised between the 42d and 49th degrees of latitude. As for the more northern tract between 49 and 51 40, we are not aware that the paramount claims of Britain to that part of it were then called in question. The proposals for partition ranged between the mouth of the Columbia and the 49th degree, but not beyond; and the American plenipotentiaries unsuccessfully claimed the whole of that region, but no more. Since that time, and in their more recent discussions, they have raised their demands; they have laid claim to the whole country; and then, as if it were the farthest limits of concession and concession, they revert to their former offer, the very same which they before rejected.

They have raised a claim to the whole of Oregon, not with any expectation of acquiring the entire province, but in order to reconcile us to terms we have before declared to be inadmissible. But the truth is, that the bare 49th parallel is, to all intents and purposes, the same thing that it was twenty years ago.

We intimated an opinion some time ago, that the 49th parallel ought conveniently to serve as the basis of an arrangement; but it is clear that such a proposal must be accompanied with more extensive conditions than those heretofore annexed to it by the Americans. It must leave the whole of Van Couver's Island, the navigation and harbor of the Straits of Fuca, the free use of the Columbia and its northern branches down to the sea, and an indemnity or compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company for the posts they would be called upon to surrender.

We do not pretend to point out all the stipulations which it would be the part of a prudent and just policy to require as an equivalent for a concession so much below our original claims, and, as we firmly believe, our just rights. But the cession of the vacant soil might be politic and durable, provided the private rights already long acquired, and enjoyed by British subjects were duly respected, and they must, beyond all question, be protected by the ultimatum of England.

Between these two proposals lies the question of peace or war—narrowed as these controversies always are to a small issue; but, nevertheless, broad enough to sweep off the peace of the world. The moderate members of the Senate make the 49th parallel their "fighting line." President Polk is evidently more inclined to lean to the side of resistance than of concession; and on our side we can really discover no motive of reason or argument to justify us in any further departure from the position assumed long ago by the British Government, and confirmed by the emphatic declarations of the Ministers of the Crown.

**More Trouble among the Mormons.**—From various intimations in western papers, it seems probable that there will be another disturbance between some of the citizens of Illinois and the Mormons remaining in the State. The Governor either has or is about to disband the troops who have been protecting the peace of Hancock county until the Mormons had removed, and we now see calls for public meetings of the citizens appearing in the newspapers. The following notice we find in the Quincy Whig:

**"Anti-Mormon Meeting!"**—As the troops are about to disband in Hancock county, by order of the Governor, a meeting of the citizens of Adams county will be held at the Court-house in Quincy on Thursday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, to consider the subject of the removal of the Mormons from this State.

Quincy, Ill., April 21, 1846.

A large portion of the Mormons erince an unwillingness to move—in fact, extreme poverty prevents them—and the old citizens of Hancock are already preparing to compel their departure. The Quincy Whig says:

"We understand that Gov. Ford is determined that the Mormons shall comply with the agreement entered into by that people with the State authorities last fall, viz.: as soon as water run and grass grew this spring the Mormons were to leave the State. That time has arrived, and the Mormons are given to the first of May to fulfil their agreement. If after that time the Mormons still remain in the State, the Governor will not be accountable for the outrages that may be the consequence."

This is a villainous intimation. It is not enough that the Governor lends his authority to the illegal acts by which these people were driven from the State, but he is to be exonerated from all censure if now that their numbers are greatly reduced by emigration, the few who remain are to be the victims of a lawless mob. This is a shameful state of things.

**Extensive Robbery.**—Mr. Esterley, late Sheriff of Berks county, was robbed on the 3th inst. of \$2,600, and a gold and silver watch, whilst the whole family were attending the funeral of his brother. The house is about three miles from Reading, and was entered, it is supposed, by the second floor window. The money was concealed in a vault, which was broken open, and the money abstracted.

**Two Hundred and forty-three Tavern Licenses** were granted at the April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Lancaster, and twelve applications refused.